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## NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

cial Report of the New York Herald THIRD DAY-GENERAL SESSION.

CLEVELAND, July 30, 1853. The association thus far has done a large amount of hard work in a very short time. The session rooms have been densely crowded all the time, while every possible moment of time seems to have been appropriated by those present in the presentation of the papers to be read. There seems a disposition to make the session a matter of business only, and to rush it through at the earliest possible period, as if every man wished to leave, if possible, in thirty hours. This is objectionable, from the fact that it crowds too much important business into a mere nook of time, making it impossible to do justice to any of the papers read, in the way of criticism. Everything is hurried through on the "fast line," and woe be to the hindmost. The consequence is that as soon as the very prominent members ge through their business they will rather summarily close the proceedings, and leave for some more at tractive spot. They all work as if they wished to get away. I have no doubt that this it partly attributed to the fact that, as yet, no sowe has been given by any citizen at which the member's could interchange courtesies. This is the third day, and as yet we have heard no intimation of one. This seems peculiar to the West; for at the Cincinnati session there was not one single social entertainment given to the association. I regret this, as it is a poor exponent, certainly, of the hospitality proverbial to the West, and especially as it has been the custom at all the sessions. East for some prominent citizen or member of the association to give a reception for nearly every evening of the session. At New Haven, Prof. Shepherd, Prof. Salsbury, the Mayor, and Mr. Hillhouse, gave delightful evening entertainments. At Albany the same was done by Gov. Hunt and many other prominent citizens. The same was done at Charleston, S. C. I mention this, because I am convinced that the good feeling and fraternization excited by these occasions have a decided tendency in satisfying gentlement and ladies with their temporary sojourn, and consequently in greater benefits from the association's meetings, of which one very particular purpose is to cultivate friendly relations and good understanding with all those who cultivate science. You know that bread and butter form a tender tie among us Americans, and that we are particularly anxious to have attentions shown us, although they may be hollow, false, and heartiess. It shows what might be.

The weather is still delightful; but Cleveland being a bank of dust, the whole city is from morning till night enveloped in a cloud of dust. It is, however, cloudy just now, and I presume that when another meteorological paper comes up, and I see that Mr. Blodgett is to flood the association with them to-day, it may be that some of the doctors of the upper element will favor us, by way of illus through their business they will rather summarily close the proceedings, and leave for some more at tractive spot. They all work as if they wished

A. F. Perry, W. Whipple, Adrian, Mich. Wm. Bross, A. M., editor Daily Democrat, Chi-

cago, Ill. Wm. F. Humphrey, New Haven. Ogden N. Rood,
Dr. Josiah Hall, New Orleans.
Dr. Howard Smith,
Prof. James Jones.
Prof. Wm. P. Riddell,

Prof. James Jones.

Prof. Wm. P. Riddell,

As several gentlemen of the Standing Committee
were made officers of the sections, the Standing Committee nominated the following gentlemen to the
Standing Committee of the General Association,
who were elected vive vice, on motion:

Prof. James Hall, Albany.

J. Lawrence Smith, Washington.

O. M. Mitchel, Cincinnut.

Dr. Benj. A. Gould, Cambridge.

Invitations were now given by various gentlemen to the association for its next meeting. Prof. HENRY proposed Washington, and all the facilities which the Smithsonian Institution could furnish. He was supported by Prof. Bache, Cor Wilkes and Prof. Coffin, of the National Observ

Prof. CASWELL proposed Providence, and proffered the rooms of Brown University, and all necessary courtesies and attentions.

Hon. Wm. Mitchell has a private observatory in that little island city, which has been very serviceable to science in his own hands, with the aid of his dampher.

ociation now adjourned, as yesterday, into

sections A and B.
Section B. of Natural History, &c., was organized, with Prof. Riddell, of New Orleans, as President, when the following papers were read. As none of them are popular in their nature, I give merely their "On the Formation and Mode of Development of

al Organs in Vertebrata."-By Dr. W. I. Burtt, of Boston.
"On the Formation and Functions of the Allan-

"On the Formation and Functions of the Allantois."—By Dr. W. I. Burnett, of Boston.
"On the Parallelism of the Lower Silurian Groups of Middle Tennessee with those of New York."—By Prof. J. M. Safford, of Lebanon. Tenn.

The main idea of this paper was that, in the silurian group of Tennessee facts had proven that as they could divide the strata into two general groups, it was impossible to adopt the subdivision known in the same general series of New York.

"On the Binocular Microscope."—By Prof. J. L. Riddgil, of New Orleans.

"On Warwickite or Boro-Tilamite and a Danburite."—By Prof. J. Lawrence Smith.

SECTION A—PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL

rite."—By Prof. J. Lawrence Smith.

SECTION A—PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL
The session opened with Prof. Caswell, of
University, in the chair. The first paper, was one
laid over yesterday, as follows:—

"On the Earthquake of April 29, 1852."—By Lorin
Blodget, of Washington.
After the reading of this Prof. Baone asked what
was the success of the instrument sent by the SmithBonian Institution to Jent. Gillis, in Chili.
Professor Hann, said that it was not successful.

Professor Hene said that it was not successful.

Professor Construction and that Lieutenant G. had submitted an other apparatus, which, though not entirely satisfactory, was better than that sent by the Smither and Lieutenant G. Smithse nian Institution.

ML REDFIELD stated some observations of his upon

earthquakes. The directions of motions were uniformly in one direction. The place was probably far from the riot or seene of disturbance. The directions were obtained by observing the swinging of suspended bodies during the carthquake. suspended bodies during the earthquake.

quake that nearly destroyed the town of Conception, waves of two or three feet had been described as run-ning up and down the monatain. Prof. Hency stated that it was one of the important objects of the Smithsonian Institution to col-lect reliable data of natural phenomena, and to present these in a reduced form, free of hypotheses, to the scientific world. In the present case a circular was published, calling on all who had felt the earthquake to give an account of the phenomena as follows. published, cailing on all who had felt the earthquake to give an account of the phenomena, as to time, direction, and other particulars. The firsts collected were placed in the hands of Mr. Blodget for comparison and discussion. The results in this case are not very important, but they zerve to illustrate the method which it is proposed to adopt in the Smithsonian Institution for the collection and study of such phenomena. The Institution can in this way perform an important duty to science, in collecting facts which would otherwise be lost, and in presenting them to the world in the form best adapted for investigation as to their cause. Earthquakes are frequent even in this country, and are sometimes somewhat violent. Observers noting the time and direction would do important service to the advance of our knowledge of

to determine the point of the compass from which the motion of the enrhquake emanates. The Smithsonian Institution has prepared a set of queries relative to the observation of earthquakes, and has sent copies of these to South America. It also furnished Lieut, Gilly with a set of instruments for observations during his residence in Chill. These instruments, however, did not prove very reliable, though he has made some valuable notes on the occurrent direction, &c., of the earth-wave. The nature of the earth-wave is not yet well understood. The origin of motion may be a point, a line, or a space. In the first case the direction of the impulse would be that of the radia of a circle, provided the elasticity of the earth is the same in all directions. In two other cases the boundary of the impulse would be then cases the boundary of the impulse would be then cased the boundary of the impulse would be the mistaken by an observer not used to scientific observation. The impulse would appear to move in an opposite direction at the world of the impulse. Prof. It, stated that it was not included, or, in other words, a bed on the relation of the bending of the earth's crust of many miles cross might be transmitted through a large distance. In this case a violent upward concussion might be felt without the appearance of a crack, or any local unulation of a limited extent.

Investigations in Analytical Morphology, No. 3: Forms of the Elastic Sack. By Prof. B. Peirce, of Cambridge, Mass. I give you nothing of this paper, because it will be made the subject of a popular lecture before the close of the seasion.

Professor HACELEY, of New York, remarked with regard to it, that the conversation which Prof. P. alluded to, which he had bed with Mr. Agassiz relative to a ramification of morphology into some department of natural history, showing certain very rational analogies, showed the importance of scientific men being associated in universities for mutual ind in all investigations.

On some special Analogies of Structure in th

AFTERNOON SESSION. SECTION A.

Professor Caswell in the chair. The exercises commenced by the reading of the following paperwhich Professor Bache very amply illustrated by a large and beautiful diagram:-" On the tides of the Western coast of the United States, from observations at San Francisco, California, in connection with the United States Coast Survey. By Professor A. D. Bache, Superintendent, Washington.

The following abstract gives, as well as may be an idea of the paper. It is impossible to give an adequate conception of the labor of the survey made without the proper maps. The paper relates to one of the most interesting points in our whole country and will be preserved for reference by the thousand of readers on the far-off Pacific shore, who, with every navigator that enters the Pacific waters, will benefit by its indications.

of readers on the far-off Pacific shore, who, with every mavigator that enters the Pacific waters, will benefit by its indications.

Tidal observations have been made in connection with the bydrography of the Coast Survey, at several points on the Western coast, agreeing in showing the same interesting fact of the large diurnal inequality of the tides already traced by Mr. Whesed, in the observations at the Russian settlement of Silka. The diurnal inequality in height of the tides on the Atlantic coast is much more considerable than in Europe, and the diurnal inequality of interval is also well marked, but both require numerous carefully made observations to establish their laws, in consequence of the particular relation between the semi-diurnal and diurnal waves. On the Galf of Moxico, west of St. George's Island, the semi-diurnal tide is almost merged in the diurnal, but the futal rise and fall is quite renal. At Key West, and along the Western Coast of Florida, where the diarnal inequality is large, the whole the and fall of the died is small, readering numerous observations new general relations to the Western Coast of Florida, where the diarnal inequality as the most renal fall of the died is small readering numerous observations new general relations of the whole of the case on the Western Coast of Florida, where the diarnal inequality as the most renal fall of the died of the case on the Western Coast of Florida, where the diarnal inequality as the most relation of the whole of the case of the Western Coast of Florida, where the floridal inequality as the most relation of the whole of the case of the Western Coast of Floridal the case of the Western Coast of Galf and the coast of the case of the Western Coast of Galf and the case of the Western Coast of Galf and the case of the Coast Survey of great part of the diarnal fall of the case of

but on a larger scale, for the purpose of graphical correction. in the mode used by Mr. Whewell The ordinate of the diagrams Nos 1 and 2 (diagram B.) correspond to the luni tidal intervals of Nos. 3 and 4, to the heights, the abscisse in each case to hours of the moon's transit, the scale is shown at the top and side of each diagram. No. 1, diagram B. shows the results for the helf mouthly inequality of interval of high water, and the curves traced by them. No 2 the same for low water. No 3 shows the kelf monthly inequality in the height of high water, and No 4 in that of low water; the dots show where the observations fall. The comparison of the curves with observations, is given in the annexed table:—

Comparison of Approximate Curves of Half monthly Ine qualities of the Tides at Rincon Point, with Observations. Interval.

High Water. Low Water. High Water. Low Water. Ft. +3 .8 .20 +29 -6 .29 +26 .18 -41 +27 -19 +06 Mean 12 08 . 427 17 55 435 †110 106

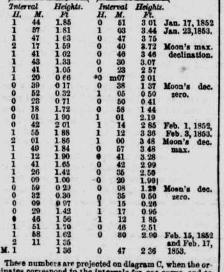
Mean 12 08. 27 17 55 +35 43 110 105 39 1106 39 1106 39 1106 41 1106 39 1106 39 1106 41 1106 39

2(a) = 1.64. The two series of observations discussed sparately, gave results which did not differ materially from these. These numbers will serve as a first approximation. It should not be forgotten that the observations having been made in succe-sive years in the same months, the moon's age and declination, and the sun's declination is nearly the same on the corresponding days. The diurnal facquality obtained by the usual method, is given in the arnered table (No 2), the two series are combined by taking the averages for the days on which the declinations correspond in the two series; each average is thus the means of four individual results.

TABLE NO. 2.

Diurnal inequality of Interval and height for high and low water, from observation in January, 1882 and 1853, at Kincon Point, St. Francisco, Cal.

High Water.



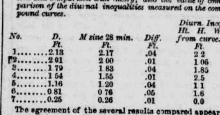
These numbers are projected on diagram C, when the ordinates correspond to the intervals for one curve, and to
the height for the other, and the abscisse to the tidal
days for both. Not withstanding the small number of
observations, the curves can be traced with tolerable
certainty, and follow the general law of the inequalities.
Each curve shows an inequality increasing and decreaslog with the mone's declination; nearly crossing the
zero lines at or rear the zero of declination, and reaching a maximum of minimum at the maximum of north
and south declination. The observations do not furnish
sufficient evidence to decide positively that the epochs of
the several inequalities coincide with show of the decliing a maximum of minimum at the maximum of north and south declination. The observations do not furnish sufficient evidence to decide positively that the epochs of the several inequalities colocide with those of the declination or otherwis. On the average they are about held a day before the corresponding declination. The inequality in the height of high water, and so of the inequality in the height of how water, has an example of low water, increases and decrease together, and so of the inequality in the interval of high water, and in height of low water, has he same sign, and the reverse is the case with the other two inequalities. The inequality in the height of how water is in general greater than that of high water, exceeding it when at the maximum in the proportion of two to one, nearly (1.9 to 1). The same relations exist between the maximum inequality in interval of high water as compared with that of low (1.7 to 1.) The maximum inequality in the height of low water is 3 60 feet, and of high water. As shown by the curve, is I h. 55m. and of low water a shown by the curve, is I h. 55m. and of low water as shown by the curve, is I h. 55m. and of low water a shown by the curve, is I h. 55m. and of low water a shown by the curve, is I h. 55m. and of low water is 360 feet. The heat of the composition under the direction of Mr. W. W. Gordon, of the curves of the daily observations in 1852 by the method adopted by m. of or the daily observations in 1852 by the method adopted by m. of or the daily observations in 1852 by the method adopted by m. of or the daily observations of show well the causes of the forms assumed by the curves of diurnal inequality in height and interval, and for high and low water, and their relations. When the observations of January 21, 1852, the result corresponding nearly to the maximum of the maximum of the semi-characture of which with the semi-diurnal produces the form theory of the diurnal curve. Subtracting the ordinates from the diurnal curve desires of the four heavy of the fou de with those of the deel

| Rincon Pt. | Ords. Semi-di-nat Curve of Ords. Resi-Sines. | dual Curve. | Sines. | Ft. | Ft. | Ft. | Ft. | Ft. | St. Ft. 0 05 80 1 15 1 15 2 03 1 52 1 49 2 15 2 30 2 00 1 24 6 1 16 2 05 2 28 2 09 1,20 .13 +1.00 1.99 2 44 2 34

For equal maximum

or .18 feet greater than the mean found by the curve of diurnal inequality, and of low water 3 57 feet, or 03 feet less than the value given by the curve. So, also for the inequality in the intervals of high and low water we have respectively 105 and 61 minutes, instead of 113 and 66 given by the diagram differing but eight and five minutes respectively, and having the same rates to each other as the latter numbers. The mode of interference thus explains satisfactorily the curious relations of the inequalities of both time and height of high and low water. Taking the value of the maximum ardinate of the diurnal curve (D) as deduced by Mr. Heaton, tracing a curve for them, and folding this over on its greatest or directions of 1852. Treating the curve of twice the since of the moon's declination in the same way, we obtain a curve for comparison with the former. Neglecting the sun's action, we have for theory in sin. 28 min equal D. Taking the mean of the value of D, which nearly corresponding values of the since of twice the declination, we obtain m equal 29 nearly. The following table (No 4) gives a comparison of the values of the semi-diurnal ordinates and of m sine 28 minutes. I have also deduced the diurnal inequality from Mr. Heaton's compound or interference of curvas, and have compared it in the same way with m sine 28 minutes. The value of m found from these was m 28 The last column of table No. 4 refers to the comparison.

Showing the value of the maximum ordina's of the diurnal curve. (D.) deduced from analysing the curves of observation and comparison with theory; also the value of comparison of the diurnal inequalities measured on the parts of curves.



the observations already discussed:

Corrected Establishments at Rincon Point.

High water. 12 h. 03 m.

Low water. 17 h. 51 m.

Bo. do. of spring tides. 3 ft 11 in.

Do. do. of spring tides. 2 ft. 11 8 in.

Do. do. of spring tides. 2 ft. 11 8 in.

Do. do. fall, 5 h. 52 m., do do.

Do. do. stand, 0 h. 30 m.

Diurnal inequality in height. 10 ft. In.

Average for the whole month. 103 2 ft.

Diurnal inequality in interval. 11 3 6 ft.

Diurnal inequality in interval. 11 M. H. M.

Average for the whole month. 102 0 45

Greatest value. 2 0

Difference in height of highest high tide and lowest low tide in day.

Average. 5 ft. 11 in.

Greatest. 7 ft. 07 in.

Greatest. 7 ft. 07 in.

When the moon's declination is north of the highest of the two high tides of the day, is the one which occurs about twe've hours after upper culimation.

I have given elsewhere, for the use of navigators a set of rules founded on these observations, and containing no technical terms not familiar to them.

T. R.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CLEVELAND, August 1, 1853. An invitation from the citizens to attend a party to night at the American Hotel, was accepted. Washington was fixed upon for the next meeting, in

Professor Dana, of New Haven, was elected President Professor Lovering, Permanent Secretary; J. L. Smith, General Secretary; Dr. Elioyn, Treasurer; Drs. Helder

man, Leidy, and Leconte, Auditing Committee
The association adjourns on Tuesday afternoon.
The following papers were read to day:—
A Description of Analytical Morphology, by Professo

A Description of Analytical Morphology, by Professor Pierce.
Some Relation of Central Primary Plants, by Professor Abrardee.
On Personal Equation in Astronomical Observations, by Dr. Gould, Jun.
A new mothod of securing uniform circular motion in registering machinery, by Prof. Mitchell.\*
Personal scale astronomical observer, by Prof. Pierce. Comparative precision in the American method of observation by Dr. Gould, Jr.
Internal Irluges produced by interference in the eye itself, by Prof. Lovering.
An experiment on sound, by Capt. Wilhest.

An experiment on sound, by Capt. Wilhest.

An experiment on sound, by Capt. Wilker.
Mathematical analysis of the contact surface, in oscillating machinery. by Prof. Hackley.

The cohesion of fluids evaporation of steam, and botter explosions, by Leut. Hunt.
Subordination of atmospheric phenomena, by Lerin

er explosions, by L'eut. Hunt.
Subordination of atmospheric phenomena, by Levin
Blodgett.
Conican condenser telescope and appendage, by Lieut.
Hunt.
Structures on the mechanical explanation of the Zigzagpath Electric Spark, by Prof. Stoddard.
The Treory of Molecular Forces, by Prof. Riddell.
Structures and transformation of the Issalaria Aurelina, by Prof. Riddell.
The effect of the reclamation of annually inundated lands in the Mississippi Valley, upon the general health of the country, and navigation of rivers, by Andrew Brown.
Structures and affinities of castain fowell plants of Care

of the country, and navigation of rivers, by Andrew Brown.

Structures and affinities of certain fossil plants of Carbonierous Era by Newburgh.

On the machine for the separation of metals by their specific gravity, by Capt. Wilkes.

Points in the History of Zoordius, by S. N. Sanford.
The geological age and affinities of fossil fishes, by W. C. Redield.

C. Regiold.

The Wheat Flw and its Ravages, by R. Howell.

A memorial to Congress was agreed upon, for the estal ishment of a geographical department in the Congresional Library.

sional Library.

CLEVELAND, August 2, 1853.

The association adjourned at 5, P.M., to day, to meet in Was bington on the last Wednesday in April next.

The usual votes of thanks to the officers of the convention, the citizens of Cleveland, &c, were passed.

A pertion of the members leave to-morrow for Chicago, on an invitation from the steamboat and railroad companies.

Firemen's Tournaments. GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE YANKER FIREMEN— MORE FUN. Arrangements are making for a Firemen's Festival in

Providence, similar to the one recently held in New Haven, but designed to be on a more extended scale. We learn that a board of five judges is to be selected-on Providence-so that all contestants for prizes can be as sured that the awards will be impartial.

In reference to the above we have received the follow leg letter:-

Providence, Augustil, 1853.

Preparations are making here for a grand raily of firemen in the early part of September. A universal invitation will be given to companies all over the country to be greent. Several prizes will be awarded by a board of judges. The victor at New Haven will enter the linus with any competitors that may offer for a special prize. The Providence engines will not contend for the general prizes.

The New Haven Courier of the 2d inst, contains the following, in relation to the challenge of the Sauthwark Fire Company of this city:-

following, in relation to the challeage of the Sauthwark Fire Company of this city:—

An AWFUL BACKING OUT.

It will be recollected that the New York papers, just after the Firemen's parade of the 22d uits, were full of excuses for the defeat of Southwark engine, and claimed that on her playing the next day, she easily beat any other machine, throwing her stream clean over the cap at the top of the pole—one paper going so far as to say that she kept it there ten seconds after her hose burst. Her members, so the New York papers said, unanimously passed a vote challenging either of the victorious companies to play with them, for from one to five thousand dollars a side. They probably thought they could scare the country boys; but their challeage was immediately accepted, and the question has afnee been, "will the Southwark back out?" It seems from the following paragraph in the Hissaid. that she does back out, and crawls through a mighty small hole to, in conveying the impression that the Niggara is a larger muchino that the Southwark and that one ought, from that fact, to throw a larger body of water, and to play to a greater height.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—It will be recollected that the Southwork Fire Company, No. 33, of this city, returned from their late trial at New Haven very disastissed with the result, and immediately passed a resolution challenging, the Gaspee company, No. 1, of New Britain, a reconders engine, will accept the challenge and agree to meet the Southwark any time previous to September. But where is the Gaspee? She is the machine for the challenge not the Niggara. Any engine company who would think of competing with the Niggara in throwing a volume of water, should be provided for at Bloomingdale. The Niggara can't be beat this side of the Palls.

In answer to the enquiry "Where is the Gaspee?" we are able to inform the Hegarian that that company publishes a card in the Providence Journal, in which they promise the Southwark to take notice of their challenge as soon as it is officially made. T

THE PILGRIMS. THE GREAT CELEBRATION

AT PLYMOUTH.

Anniversary of the Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers from Delft Haven, in 1620.

IMMENSE GATHERING

DESCENDANTS OF THE PILGRIMS.

Decoration of the Houses, and Appearance of the Streets.

Speeches of Hon. Edward Everett, Governor Cufford, Hon. Charles Sumner, John P. Hale, Mr. Yeadon, Rev. Mr. Osgood, and Others.

THE TENT SCENE. THE CELEBRATION IN 1769.

&c., &c., &c.

Onr Special Correspondence. DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND CHURCHES-AN CIENT AND INTERESTING EPITAPHS, ETC.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., July 31, 1853. This little town is now, will be to-morrow, and has been, by way of anticipation, for a week past, in a state of excitement hardly to be looked for in such a quiet, out-of-the-way sort of place as it is, and among community boastful of their ancestry, and preserving much of their father's strict, spiritual puritanic notions. But yet I have never seen so general an exhibition of interest manifested in any event, by the inhabitants of any town or city, as that which I now see in Plymouth on the great demonstration which takes place here to-morrow, in commemoration of the departure for England from Delft Haven in the Netherlands, of that little band of Pilgrims from among the Leyden congregation, who afterwards departed from the shores of England in that historic craft, the Mayflower, and landed at this spot on the 22d of December, 1620. I do not know whether history preserves the date of this departure with any accuracy, further than that it took place in the latter end of July, but tradition makes it a day which corresponds, according to the new style, with the first of August. That memorable epoch is to be celebrated here to-morrow with, perhaps, the greater fervor that it has not hitherto been the custom to observe it, for the Pilgrim society here, like the New England society in New York and elsewhere, cele brate the anniversary of the landing at Plymouththe 22d of December—as the great and memorable day which inaugurated in a New World, a new church, the settlement of a somewhat peculiar race of people, and the establishment of an asylum and a home for the persecuted and poverty stricken of all

This commemoration of the first of August, has therefore, the merit of novelty to recommend it, an it has been undertaken in a spirit of empressmen! which might put New Yorkers to the blush, and which will render to-morrow a day to be remember ed in the annals of this historic place. The most eminent New England orators and statesmen are to be here, to do honor to the occasion; the New England Society from New York and elsewhere; the scattered members of the Pilgrim Society; the Cape Cod Association, and other civic and military societies, will congregate on this sacred soil, and setting out from Pilgrim Hall, march in procession through the handsomely decorated streets of the town, to a ossan, a short distance south of Plymouth Rock, where the company is to partake of a banquet, and listen thereafter to the inspired eloquence of the ora-tors. All the details of this procession, the decorations of the houses, the mottoes suspended over the streets, the speeches, &c., will naturally form subject for my next communication.

Plymouth is spoken of in historical sketches and

orations, as a barren, bleak, and inhospitable shore. the very sight of which, would be capable of deter ring from their purpose, hearts less strong and resolute than were those of the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers. It may be somewhat different now, but still those terms might not inaptly be applied to it, excepting of course, as to the town itself, and those spots in its immediate neighborhood, which labor and industry have made fertile. New Plymouth harbor stretches a wide expanse of water in front, or to the east of the town, and few sails appear there to relieve the dull monotony of the scene. Wise and forseeing as the Pilgrim Fathers were, it might well be wondered why they choose their first settlement on a position where the water of the harbor was insufficient to float a vessel of large drought, were it not remembered that their's was a desperate strait and the long perilous voyage then at an end, made them yearn for any land, no matter how barren or The captain of the Mayflower is reported to have

been corrupted by interested companies in Amster dam, not to land his passengers on the shores of the Hudson, as it had been intended they should. The sight is ocean-ward-is limited by a strip

of sandy land, termed Plymouth beach, at about a league's distance from the shore, stretching from the south mainland as if to reach the northern promontory, and shut in the scene. To the north lies on a somewhat rising ground, Duxbury, on the mainland, the island of Seguish, and the Gurney, another island on which there are two light houses, and on the first glance you might imagine that Plymouth harbor was entirely shut in from the ocean. Beyond, and not distinctly visible to the naked eye, but just within the entrance of the harbor, is situated Clark's Island, named after the individual of the exploring party who first set his foot on it. Here, it will be remembered, the boat's crew of the shallop sent on the exploring expedition. comprising Winslow, Bradford, Standish, and seventeen others, passed the Sabbath previous to the landug at Plymouth. The name of this island has been changed to that of its present proprietor. The town of Plymouth, which is the capital

the county of the same name, and about thirty miles southeast of Boston, is rather irregular in shape the main street stretching north and south a shor distance from the water, and other small street crossing it at right angles. The houses are frame generally standing detached within little plots or gardens, and many of them are handsome edifices The business done here is not of much importance. but has been increasing latterly. Some large repe walks, a shoe manufactory, and a nail manufactory, give large employment, and in the coasting, Wes Indian, and fishing trade there are some fifty vessels engaged. Ship building is also carried on on a smaller scale. Being the county town, Plymouth possesses a court house, jail, and almshouse. It has also six churches belonging to different Protestant sects, two banks, an Insurance Company, and a public building, denominated Pilgrim Hall, of which I will speak again. Perhaps one oldest legible stone in the place is one

Two newspaper, the Plymonth Rock, and the Old Colony Memorial, se published here. The population is about six thousand.

The Samoset House, the principal hotel here and a very fine well-conducted stablishment is is—

had all its spare accommodations engaged in advance for several weeks past—it had dready bear two-thirds full of regular boarders and wien I an rived here yesterday I found that I could not get any lodging, there being only another small public house here, which was also choke full. But the difficulty in mine and a hundred other cases was eastly obviated, as most of the house-holders volunteered to take as many persons to coop with them as they could find means of providing for, and this and the erection of a few tents and fitting up vacant houses for companies, all have been and will be, in one way or other, accommodated. I had the good fortune to be located in the family of an old and reverend member of this community—a Mr. Goodwin—who is now the oldest resident of the town, and has never been so far out of it as New York.

There are many objects of interest here for the antiquary, the historian, and the lover of country. The name of Plymouth Rock, on which the Pilgrims landed, is a talisman to inspire lovers of liberty in all future ages. But it is well that the name has such a spell, as the rock it-self is not an object to inspire, by its physical appearance, much emotion. By the forming of a wharf close by, or rather over where it stood, the water was necessarily docked up at some distance from it; so that the visiter would be somewhat astonished, on making a pilgrimage to that sacred relic, to find that it actually constitutes part of a public street, at the entrance to a wharf, and being flush with the road. carts cross its surface every hour. It is an irregular shaped stone, some five feet in average diameter, and with its face roughened, by the habit of visiters in knocking off a portion of its surface. On either side of the rock, and in front of it, on Water street, stand provision stores, where men deal in the unromantic commodities of fish, flour, rye and ship stores. Another, and the upper portion of this rock, lies within an enclosure in front of Pilgrim Hall. It was attempted, in 1775, to remove the rock into the centre of the town, but it split in the operation, and the upper surface only was removed, and now lies in its present position, somewhat in the shape of a whale's back, with a high and very handsome iron circular paling surrounding it. This paling stands on a granite foundation, about a foot high from the surface, the spikes terminating in the form of an arrow and halbert alternately. On a sort of imita-tion drapery are engraved, between each spike, the names of those men who came over in the Mayflower. I copied them to-day, and give them to you as a matter of interest to many of your readers. They are in front, facing the street:-Carver, (the first Governor of the colony.) Standish, Brewster, Allerton, Howland, Bradford, E. Winslow, G. Winslow, Chilton, Alden, Fuller, Warren, White, Clarke, Crackston, Hopkins, Turner, Mullins, Gardiner, Margeson, Butteridge, Tinker, Eaton, Soule, E. Tilley, Williams, Fuller, Brown, Rogers, J. Tilly, Fletcher, Cook, Billington, Lesiter, Dotey, Goodman, J. Allerton, Martin, Puest, Ridgedale, English.

On each side of the stone-for there are two sides one facing the street and the other the building-are painted in large black letters the figures 1620. It is traditionary that the first English feet that ever trod that surface, were those of Mary Chilton, the daugh ter of Richard Wilton, who died the same winter. She was the eldest of two sisters, Mary and Susannah, the former married John Winslow, and the latter a Mr. Latham. The direct descendants of these families are to be found now in Bridgewater and Boston, and probably some of them will take part in the celebration to-morrow.

Pilgrim Hall itself is a fine solid looking building, of unhown granite, of the Grecian Doric order, the portico being sustained by six columns, twenty feet in height. It stands a few yards off, and fronting Maine street, some distance to the north of the point where the landing was effected. It contains which are the chair of Gov. Carver, the sword blade of Miles Standish, and a very large painting, representing the Landing of the Pilgrims. This being Sunday, I could not obtain access to Pilgrim Hall nor the Court of Records, where there are many in. teresting records, but I went instead to see the old church and the old burying ground.

Those who should look to see a small antiquated structure in the old church, would be very much mistaken, as it is a very handsome wooden edifice, built somewhat in the old English style, with a large gothic window covering most of the tront : small owers rising on each side of the entrance, with larger ones at each of the front angles, the whole forming a very imposing edifice. The interior corresponds with its outward appearance. The walls and roof are hand somely painted in fresco, with a cross on either side of the altar, and on the east end is a large gallery and organ loft. This church stands on the site of that erected by the Pilgrim Fathers in 1637, and was itself rebuilt in 1831. The tenets of the congregation are Unitarian, but they claim to be nearest those of the Pilgrims than are those expounded ints neighboring edifice, the Church of the Pilgrimage. The Rev. Mr. Osgood, of New York, preached to-day, and of his sermon and the services I will probably give you an outline in my next. The cemetery does, however, preserve its look of age, and there are stones half buried in the soft soil the smalls on which the antiquary would feel delight in trying to decipher. I spent some time myself in that occupation, and will give you the result of my researches. On a modern black slate stone, standing beside others many years older, of which it is the expositor. s inscribed the following legend :

"Here ended the pilgrimage of John Howlar and Elizabeth, his wife. She was the dau" and Elizabeth, his who,
of Govr Carver.
"They arrived in the Mayflower Deer 1620
they had 4 sons and 6 day'tra from whom
are descended a numerous posterity."
Insorther

Then, in inverted commas, are inscribed the "167" Feby 23rd, John Howland deceased

be lived to the age of 80 years
He was the last man that was left of
those that came over in the ship
called the Mag flower that lived
in Plymouth." (Plymouth Records.)

So much for the last of the Pilgrims. ' How refreshing is the simplicity, careless and regrardless of fame, exhibited by the compiler of these records, when he speaks of "the ship called the M ayflower," as if history had never before inscribed it s name c her scrolls, and adds, for the edification, and onlig atenment of all who might ever question, the ex st mos of said vessel, that she " lived in Plymouth!"

The old grave store, which has the follow ng inscription, furnishes, I suppose, a clue to the history of the individual who gave his name to . Clark's

Mr. THOMAS CLARK,

There are also, close by, monum ants to the memory of Nathaniel Clark, Esq., and Mrs. Hannah Clark. Then, on plain, white wooden slabs, recently placed here and there throughout the yard, are isscribed such simple legends as these:-

The grave of Jone Howland.

Died Feb. 23, 1972.

These are put ur to mark the pot where repu

the ashes of the Pilgrims, the stones which above having their inscriptions obliterated by age.